Author: ILIAS ARNAOUTOGLOU

CAPInv. 1540: [era]nistai

i.	Geographical area	Attica with Salamis
ii.	Region	Attica
iii.	Site	Athens?

i.	Full name (original language)	[ἐρα]νισταί (IG II² 2722, 1. 3)
ii.	Full name (transliterated)	[era]nistai

i. Date(s)	e. iv - e. ii BC

i.	Source(s)	IG II ² 2722 (e. iv - e. ii BC)
	Note	Other publications: Finley 1951: no. 44
	Online Resources	<u>IG II² 2722</u>
i.a.	Source type(s)	Epigraphic source(s)
i.b.	Document(s) typology & language/script	Greek <i>horos</i> inscription recording the sale of land subject to redemption.
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1.0.	Physical format(s)	Fragment of a marble stele measuring 0.18x0.11x0.04m.

ii. Poland concordance	Poland A *43B

iii. Bibliography

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Cohen, E. (1992), Athenian economy and society. A banking perspective. Princeton: 207-15.

Faraguna, M. (2012), 'Diritto, economia, societa: riflessioni su *eranos* tra eta omerica e mondo ellenistico', in B. Legras (ed.), *Transferts culturels et droits dans le monde grec et hellenistique*, Paris: 129-53.

Finley, M. (1951), Studies in land and credit in ancient Athens, 500-200 B.C. The Horos inscriptions. New Brunswick.

Harris, E. (2013), 'Finley's Studies in land and credit sixty years later', Dike 16: 123-46.

Ismard, P. (2010), La cité des réseaux. Athènes et ses associations VIe - Ier siècle av. J.-C.. Paris: 281-4.

Millett, P. (1991), Lending and borrowing in ancient Athens. Cambridge.

Thomsen, Chr. (2015), 'The eranistai of classical Athens', GRBS 55: 154-75.

XIII EVALUATION

i. Private association

Note

Certain

Although it was forcibly argued by Finley 1951 and Millett 1991 that *eranistai* in *horoi* inscriptions should not be regarded as associations, I think that there are good grounds to consider these groups as private associations (see also Thomsen 2015). Firstly, in almost all cases they are identified as *eranistai hoi meta...* or *hoi peri*, an element that points to a certain embryonic or nascent collective identity. Secondly, they also pull their resources (or part of it) together to lend money, for which they acquire the legal standing as creditors, whose claim is secured. Thirdly, in case the repayment of the loan does not proceed, they may be represented in law courts.

